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Sneinces Notices.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

THE .NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-New French Cabinet. === Serious Illness of the Princess of Wales. - Mr. Rame denies that his relations with Mr. Pendleton are unfriendly. = A French missionary and 500 Christians massacred in Anam.

DOMESTIC .- John Sherman nominated in Ohio for United States Senator. - The committee investigating frauds in Ohio prepared to report. = Riotous conduct of strikers in Chicago, === Snowstorm and blizzard in the Northwest. Ice jam in the Kennebec River. === Tribute to J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. - Arbitration in Brockton, Mass. ____ A new National organization of steel manufacturers.

Congress .- Announcement of the House committees by Speaker Carlisle. === Petition of artists in favor of the repeal of the duty on works of art presented in the Senate by Mr. Evarts. Debate on the Utah bill continued. === Investi gation of the Pension Bureau, - Correspondence relating to an international gold and silver ratio sent to the Senate by the President. Miscellaneous bills in the House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The trouble between the Elevated engineers and the company settled. James R. Keene examined as to his property. A man shot himself and his wife in Paterson. Attempting to jump from the Bridge. === Seasick experts on the Dolphin. - Kaughran & Co. make an assignment. === Professor Young lectured on "The Moon." = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 76.89 cents, = Stocks dull and irregular, closing

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE observations indicate fair, slightly warmer weather, with cloudiness at night. Temperature vesterdas: Highest, 25°; lowest, 1m : average, 171go.

The public will be glad to know that the charges of neglect made against the Trinity Church corporation are not well-founded. It would be a sorry reflection upon that body if it permitted nuisances to go unabated in the tenement houses which it owns, or was sluggish in making necessary repairs.

The desire of the new Minister to Persia to appear in Teheran in a brigadier-general's uniform is likely to make him a laughing-stock for some time to come. Mr. Winston's ambition, though, seems doomed to die in its infancy, for it is stated that mere militia officers are not permitted to wear uniforms at foreign courts.

There is no excuse for the riotous conduct of the striking box-makers in Chicago. The strike itself is apparently unjustifiable, the only ground for it being the introduction of certain box-making machinery. It behooves the police to exercise unusual caution to prevent the recurrence of such assaults as disgraced the city yesterday.

A grotesque feature has been developed in the case of Groblewski, who is under sentence of death for wife-murder. The date fixed for the execution is next Friday. No steps have been taken for an appeal. The poor man's relatives, who have raised \$350, say that they will not use it for legal expenses, but to give the murderer a "good funeral." This seems thoroughly heartless. We believe that no improper delays should occur in carrying out the extreme penalty of the law when it has been imposed; but if there is any reasonable ground for an appeal in this case the, prisoner should have the benefit of it.

No suicide has yet been committed from the East River Bridge, although several attempts have been made. Some months ago a man was stopped in the act, and in his pocket was found a letter describing his futile efforts to secure work and the wretched condition of his family. In court the next morning a position was promptly offered to him, and money and hampers of provisions began to flow in upon his household. The man who tried to throw himself into the river yesterday had written a similar letter. It is not hinted that he had ever heard of the former case; but if he wished to arouse the sympathies of the public he probably could not have chosen a surer way of doing it. There is danger, though, that this sort of thing may be overworked.

The so-called "Grip Committee" of the Bridge trustees seems thus far to have accomplished nothing except to pay rent for an office down-town. The committee doesn't pay the rent, either; the taxpayers do that. The office is the resort of all sorts of "cranks" with grips and brakes and other appliances. What is the use ot all this? The Bridge property in Brooklyn includes a building in which this commitee could find ample room if it needs an office. Why then go to the extra expense? It may be said that the two engineers on the committee are both New-York trustees, who serve without pay, of course, and that it is more convenient for them to have an office on this side of the river. But if their duties as trustees are too onerous, it is open to them at any time to

committee will prove effective. Cable grips are no new thing. They have been used with success in the West for years. If the committee really wants to learn something about some other grip than Colonel Paine's, why doesn't it examine those in practical use elsewhere?

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

For twenty-five years the Democratic party has been promising. The first indication of its probable performance, as a party in power, comes in the appointment of committees in the House. The party promised that its legislation should not hurt, but should help, American labor. The performance is foreshadowed by the appointment of a Committee on Ways and Means in which Mr. Morrison leads seven uncompromising Free-Traders, and Mr. Hewitt is also a member, against five strong Republican Protectionists. It was promised that the party would be found safe and surely sound on the question of currency, and the result is a Coinage Committee with Mr. Bland as chairman.

Except as a thorough-going Free-Trader, Mr. Morrison would not be chosen to lead the House by any interest. Physically disqualified by a rebel bullet, he has not taken the trouble to become mentally qualified for leadership. He is not a student, and never has been fond of facts, and probably knows as little about the tariff as any man who has ever tried to frame a tariff bill. But he is sincere and earnest, and that counts for much in a congregation of insincerities and shams. "Among the blind, the one-eyed is King," and Mr. Morrison will push a revision of the tariff if he finds it possible.

The President's recommendation as to silver comage has been treated with scant courtesy. Apparently he has no policy which the Demoerats of the House feel disposed to respect. When Mr. Carlisle chose Mr. Bland as chairman of the Committee on Coinage two years ago, he took pains to make excuses through friendly newspapers. It was then said that he had pledges that Mr. Bland would take a conservative course. What his course has been the country knows, but Mr. Carlisle again puts him at the head of the same committee. It does not seem at all probable that he has contrived the committee to outvote its chairman. Messrs, Bland, Norwood, Bynum, Felton and Fuller are classed as uncompromising silver men, and two or three members are in doubt, as might have been expected. Mr. McCreery, who is called doubtful, is a Democrat and from Kentucky. The Speaker will probably control his vote, and when Mr. Warner, of Ohio, calls the committee "nentral," he does not manifest much grief. If the Speaker had pleased to help the Administration, the mere omission of Mr. Bland from the committee would have told the story. The member from Missouri is not very bright, but he is mischievous because he is as sincere as he is wrong-headed, and it will need something more than a neutral committee to overcome his misdirected zeal.

Mr. Randall takes charge of the Committee on Appropriations, but he is warned that the Democratic party does not intend to be protected against itself any longer. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, again takes charge of the Committee on Elections, and if his unblushing partisanship in the past does not mislead, it may safely be inferred that those are right who report that the Speaker has put a member from Michigan on the Committee of Ways and Means to hold a place for Mr. Hurd, of Toledo, who is to be voted into the House, though never elected by the people. The appointment of Mr. Belmont as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of the experienced and honored member from Pennsylvania, will not tend to harmonize the Democracy, nor to increase the influence of the committee with the House. Ex-Governor Curtin is drafted into service as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, though he says be knows nothing about the subject and is not disposed to learn. Mr. Reagan again has charge of the Committee on Commerce, and will thrust his Communistic schemes upon the House. It is believed that Mr. Vilas will be sustained in defying an act of Congress by the Committee on Post Offices, and that the wrongs done by "General" Sparks to honest settlers at the West will be detended by the Committee on Public Lands. Nor does the composition of the Committee on Territories warrant hope that Dakota will have fair treatment.

There is much that is disheartening in these selections, but perhaps the most unmistakable in its meaning is the choice of Mr. Willis for the chairmanship of the River and Harbor Committee. By this selection the Speaker makes himself and his party in a measure responsible for the course which that committee, under the leadership of the same Mr. Willis, has pursued in the past. He is a studious man, not lacking in ability, and is especially gifted with power to make members consider the emptying of the Treasury a public duty. With no bit in the mouth of the House, to control it as Mr. Randall may wish, that body is not likely to be led by Mr. Willis into any path of niggardly

economy. On the whole, the choice of committees is not encouraging. All the influences which have made a Democratic House dangerous in the past-so dangerous that Democrats and Republicans have joined in fervent thanksgiving when such a House adjourned-seem to be espes cially favored by Speaker Carlisle, and endowed with increased power for mischief. There will be cause for rejoicing indeed, if this session of Congress ends without harm to the country.

MR. BAYARD AND THE FISHERIES. Mr. Spofford has dealt the State Department a staggering blow. The laborious defences which are offered by the organs of the Administration only serve to strengthen his case, because in every instance he has anticipated them. For example, Secretary Bayard's course in virtually continuing the operation of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington after Congress had abrogated them is justified on the ground that the interests of an important American industry, with an invested capital of \$20,000,000, would have been wantonly sacrificed, if a special agreement had not been made. Great stress is laid upon the fact that the abrogation of the clauses restored the provisions of the Treaty of 1818, which had been a fruitful source of misunderstanding and strife, and the State Department is credited with sagacity and even statesmanship in protecting an industry employing 37,060 men and in breaking ground for a new and satisfactory

After Secretary Whitney's campaign against American shipbuilding, and the Postmaster-General's outrageous dealings with the steamship companies, it is certainly refreshing to learn that any department of the Administration is striving to protect the interests of a special American industry. But, unfortunately for Secretary Bayard, Mr. Spofford has exhaustively discussed the bearings of the Treaty of 1818 and authoritatively stated that the fishermen themselves and those whose capital was invested in the business had no desire to secure the extension of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington. Taking into account the insignificant value of the fish now caught within the disputed three-mile limits of the Treaty of 1818, the change in the methods of business and the new courses of migration in the sea of the fish themselves, he has

no consequence whatever whether they are or are not permitted to fish within those limits. The industry did not require the "protection' that has been thrust upon it. Moreover, Mr. Spofford has shown that Secretary Bayard's secret arrangement was made at the instance of the British Minister and the Canadian and Newfoundland authorities, and that American fishermen and their agents were kept in ignorance of it until it was consummated. So far from desiring the "protection" which the Administration has ostentatiously given this industry, American fishermen have remonstrated against the Secretary's course. Foreign interests alone were consulted. American interests were left to shift for themselves. And now the Secretary's defenders venture to put him forward as a champion of American fishermen!

Secretary Bayard's friends, we regret to observe, are very careful to evade the main issue which Mr. Spofford has raised. The Administration has been charged by this Eastern Democrat with exceeding its constitutional rights, nullifying the action of Congress, deeding away maritime rights and guaranteeing immunity for their violation by foreigners. Congress had abrogated the clauses; the Secretary kept them in force without the consent of the Senate and without warrant of law. These are grave accusatiors. Will the Secretary and his friends tace the real issue?

PEACE ON THE ELEVATED LINES. The elevated rairroad managers realized fully yesterday morning, if not before, that their attitude on Tuesday was a serious mistake. They had called out a general choras of condemnation by their arbitrary and illegal attempt to close the Second and Ninth Avenue lines, and the fact had been brought forcibly to their attention that persistence in any such unwarrantable course might endanger their charters. Controversies between employers and employed in which public opinion was so clearly and strongly on the side of the employed have been rate. The companies have made substantial concessions. The engineers have won a substantial victory, though they have not gained all that they demanded. They will work on a nine-hour schedule, not one of eight hours, but under such conditions that the men are sure of just and fair treatment, and will not be called upon for extra work without extra pay, as they have often been in the past.

Both sides seem to be now cheerful and contented. So is the public. A strike would have been a calamity. For the companies its results would certainly have been serious and lasting. The engineers showed so much moderation, good-temper and self-restraint that they would have had all the aid that public sympathy could give, and the Legislature would probably have intervened in a way that would have brought the directors of the lines to their senses. Happily all trouble is now past, and directors and engineers can work cheerfully and heartily together to give the best service possible.

THE DOLPHIN'S CRUISE.

The cruise in search of a storm is not to be repeated. An Associated Press dispatch states that Secretary Whitney is entirely satisfied with the recent performance of the Dolphin in a heavy gale, and that it is not thought necessary to have another sea trial. This will be gratifying intelligence to the designers, the builder, and the convalescent officers and crew. If the Dolphin had been ordered out again in search of hard weather, those who are responsible for her model and construction might have suspected that there was a sinister purpose, not perhaps to break her back and to wreck her, but to enable the engineers and officers to assure the Department that she was structurally weak, although they would not be prepared to report that this was the fault of defective materials and workmanship. Such a report would have tended to vindicate the judgment of the Examining Board and the Secretary, without interfering with the settlement with Mr. Roach and the withdrawal of the the Dolphin is to be accepted as a seaworthy vessel, welt-designed, carefully constructed and structurally strong. The officers and crew. who have barely recovered from the shaking up received off Bermuda, will also be relieved by the prospect of shore duty. To have exposed them to additional naval exercise when they had hardly regained their sea legs would have been severe discipline.

There is one statement in this Washington dispatch which we do not understand. It is asserted that the Department will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain prelimiparies can be arranged. This seems to imply that Captain Meade has been cruising in a vessel which the Government does not own. There must be some mistake in this statement. If the Department has berrowed Mr. Roach's ship and ordered her to cruise in search of storms and hurricanes in this inclement season, t is to be hoped that the owner has been allowed to insure his property at current marine rates. It is not the practice of the Government to insure its war vessels, since commanders in ime of peace are expected to remain in port when there is threatening weather, and to be extremely cautious and prudent in navigation. Since Captain Meade has been scouring the high seas for a storm and putting the ship in the most trying positions in order to test her seaworthiness, it may be assumed that the Government has taken the risks of her being wrecked and virtually owns her.

Indeed, we are surprised to learn that there is any uncertainty in regard to the acceptance and ownership of the Dolphin. Under the agreement with the assignces the Department apparently took possession of the vessel which it had formally rejected; and so far as the builder was concerned, it was stipulated that he should get the unpaid balance, whether he won or lost his suit in the Court of Claims. We would say that the vessel had been most effectually accepted. and trial trips and further formalities are superluous. Having got the Dolphin, why does not the Department take as good care of her as it does of the eight-knot tubs which constitute the present American Navy ?

THE NEW BROOKLYN OFFICIALS. In making his appointments more than three weeks before the time when the new officials will begin their duties, Mayor Whitney showed that he was tired of the ceaseless calls of delegations in the interest of this man and that, and especially that he was anxious to prevent a recurrence of such a scene as that of last Tuesday, when he was charged to his face with bad faith. Whether he might not better have taken a little more time to make his selections is a question. Perhaps it would have made no difference, particularly as to some of the most objectionable appointees. These men are those selected by McLaughlin, to register whose will Mr. Whitney was nominated for the office to which he was elected by an unfortunate division in the elements opposed to the methods which he represents. It is significant that many of the delegations that waited on the Mayor also visited McLaughlin

But Mr. Whitney has not shown altogether resign. We doubt whether the work of the declared that to the fishermen it is a matter of blind subserviency to his political creator. So

much credit is certainly due him. In appointing two Republicans he has recognized the principle of non-partisanship in an unlookedfor and praiseworthy way. The new Registrar of Arrears has been the deputy in that office for nine years, and Mr. Wilson, who was made an assessor by Mayor Low, has been advanced to the Presidency of the Department of Assessment by Mr. Whitney. This is a practical illustration of Civil Service reform methods. The new Health Commissioner, Dr. Otterson, served on the Health Board under Mayors Hunter and Howell, and cannot be charged with lack of experience. Mr. Hørdenbergh, who will take Tax-Collector Tanner's place, is a citizen of excellent standing, a personal friend of the Mayor, and not a politician in the usual sense.

It is the filling of the three most important offices with active workers for the "Boss" that will provoke criticism. Especially is it unfortunate that the Police Department should be intrusted to such a man as Thomas Carroll. Politics has been his sole occupation for years. He labored diligently for Mr. Whitney's election, and now he has his reward. But the city and the great department which he will control cannot fail to suffer. Mr. Conner and Mr. Ennis have their record as public onicers yet to make; Mr. Carroll is altogether too well known already.

SENATOR MPHERSON ON SILVER.

Senator McPherson made an excellent speech on the silver question in the Senate on Wednesday, which prompts regret for his sake that he has not political associations which give him countenance and support on this subject. No clearer statement of the requirements of public faith, as respects payment in silver, has ever been made. The Senator did not meet the charge that silver has been surreptitiously demonetized as well as Mr. Knox, formerly the Controller of the Currency, has done in a letter published by The London Economist, December 26. But in this country that charge ought to need no further refutation. The Senator was also very impressive in his reference to the condition of affairs in Europe, and the virtual collapse of the Latin Union. Information given in a recent debate in the French Cnambers would have strengthened his argument. The new agreement of the Latin Union, to which Belgium was admitted by the vote of the French Chambers late last year, was practically settlement of the terms of liquidation. With the utmost care a method was prescribed in which each nation of the Union may u'timately get rid of silver coined by other nations, but after the operation begins it will require five years to complete the retirement and redemption. The recognition of the need of such a stipulation is a warning to this country that the Latin Union finds silver coinage under the existing circumstances a source of infinite trouble, and that the Union cannot be relied upon to aid hereafter in furnishing a larger market for silver.

The Senator's speech was weak in one point: it left the impression that he desires a basis exclusively of gold. He proposed no practical road out of the present difficulty, and treated the question as if it were enough to stop coining silver. He does not seem to recognize that it is desirable to secure, for the credit money which the civilized world in modern times uses so largely, any broader basis than a coinage of gold exclusively. But that is not the opinion of the people of this country. The strongest reason for suspending silver coinage is that it will tend to bring about international agreement, as a continuance of coinage by the United States tends to prevent such agreement. The ablest men of all countries urge suspension of coinage by the United States, as Mr. McPherson suggests, but not because it is no longer safe for us; the reason is that the coinage by this country indefinitely postpones a settlement which is necessary to the prosperity of all civilized nations.

It is the custom in England, and to some to take a great part of the world's surplus silver, and to lock it up at its own cost, Great Britain will wait, and will use to the utmost the advantage which such a mistaken course gives her. But demands are coming from many directions for a change of the British policy. The Singapore Free Press of November 21 urges that it has become the duty of the British Government to give the Straits Settlements a British silver dollar; that they are now dependent upon Mexican coins, and that Mexican dollars have become so scarce that they command a high premium. The British Empire, if the United States should stop a useless coinage, would soon be compelled to assent to international arrangements for the protection of its own trade with the East.

A Massachusetts man has been ceremoniously excommunicated from the Democratic party. What a hopelessly wicked and abandoned sinner he must have been. We hardly thought it possible for a human being to be so utterly given over to deprayty as this would indicate.

Lawyer Bourke Cockran sought with much rhetorie to induce Commissioner Beckley to dismiss the charges against the Excise Commissioners. Of course the referee, who had no more discretion in that matter than Lawyer Cockran himself, declined o do so. We refer to the matter merely to console Mr. Cockran. It is painful to see a good man worried. Let him take courage and confidently leave the matter to Governor Hill. The way in which the Governor disposed of the case against Sheriff Davidson shows that he likes to dismiss charges, and does it with half a chance.

A Chinese baby has been born in Philadelphia. " For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain, The Heathen Chines is possible."

Is it in this way that these almond-eyed Celestials have decided to overreach the law against Chinese immigration f

English admirers of prize-fighting have discovered a bruiser whom they desire to match against John L. Sullivan. Something should be done to keep him out of the country. Our British friends have been far too generous in their contributions of bullet-headed, doubte-fisted ruffians who come over here to break our laws. How would it do to clap a prohibitive duty on imported prize-fighters? The native supply is far more than equal to the demand.

When political rogues begin to fendle a reform infant, look out that they don't choke him to death with their unrestrainable affection.

That bright, particular star of reform, Collector Troup, made a "silver and greenback" speech at New-Haven the other evening, whereat the more indicious members of his party greatly grieve. He got the fattest office in Connecticut, they say, and therefore ought to support the financial policy of the Administration, instead of opposing it. Certainly that is sound Democratic doctrine; plunder before principle.

It seems that there are three Richmonds from this State in the field for the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency. There are Richmond Graver Cleveland, Richmond David Hill and-this on the authority of The Boston Record-Richmond William C. Whitney. According to a New-York dispatch to The Record, a good many Washington people are firmly convinced " that the Secretary of and appealed to him in behalf of their candithe Navy has an idea that the Presidential lightning will strike him1 This is interesting, but it would be still more interesting to learn on what the Secretary's boom is to be founded. Cleveland

will seek for the nomination as a reformer; Hill to the cry, "I am a Democrat"; but what about Whitney? We suspect that Whitney will endeavor to pick up delegates on the ground that he is a plain, blunt, self-made sea-dog.

This third notable cold wave of the season is more severe in the Northwest, and may prove to be so here, than its predecessors last month. Thus far this winter the mercury has not been within 15 degrees of zero in New-York City; before January 1 last year it had been 1 degree below. If the latter figure is not quite reached here this week, it is at least probable that the Hudson River ice crop will get a fair start.

The telegraph wires are not yet under ground, but we fear the Commission may be.

We have no objection to the proposition to put the word "Mugwump" in the dictionary. But accuracy requires that it shall be marked obsolete.

Mr. Courtney is to make another and a unique effort this time to witch the world with noble boatmanship. The Syracuse papers report him as being in that city for the purpose of arranging a match with his fellow-oarsman Ross at one of the rinks on a new rowing machine. In his boat races by water Courtney never achieved what might be called a large and luminous success. A number of theories of his failure have been promulgated, but perhaps the true one has yet to be disclosed. May it not have been the element on which he rowed that was at fault? Probably nature never intended him for a water oarsman, but for a solid ground rink oarsman. His match with Ross is likely to throw some light on this point.

The conjunction of the moon and Venus this evening is one of those sample but interesting astro nemical phenomena which everybody wants to see. Venus attains her greatest bridiancy on the 13th inst., but she has for some time been shining with unwonted splendor.

The cause of Civil Service reform is not safe in the hands of Mr. Porman B. Eaton. In maintaining this it is not necessary to impugn his motives or his sincerity. He has certainly done much to impress the public with the correctness and the value of the reform scheme, more or less well incorporated in the present crude law. But as an executor, everybody who has seen his work is forced to acknowledge that he is far from satisfactory; and he ms done many things, especially in connection with New-York affairs, which are not consistent with his duty or his doctrine. His nomination, after he had resigned, was ili-advised.

Mr. Edison is convinced that the sound of the human voice will be increased four-fold by his new phonograps. If the thing gets into general use the divorce courts may anticipate a proportionate increase in business, and Congress on "bill days' will make pandemonnum seem like the murmur of the wavelets on the public shore.

The Philadelphia Times speaks of William M. Evarts as the successor of " Stlas G." Lapham. The public learned from Mr. Howells that Silas Lapham bad had a "rise," but it was not generally known that abandoning paint for politics he had reached the elevation of the United States Senate, Is The Times sure it isn't mistaken about silas ?

PERSONAL.

Kaiser Wilholm, declining to appear in any public elebration of his quarter-centennial anniversary, th idea of a soleann congratulation by all the German princes in person was abandoned.

Last year at Buda Pesth, at a banquet in honor of the promised that his next child should receive a Magyaname; and the Hungarians in Paris are now reminding him of his words. Freuch delegation to the Exposition, M. de Lesseps

Announcement is made of the death of the Rev. Charles Kirmand, of New-Wandsworth, England. He was one of the foremost working minist rs of the Baptist Church a a frequent and favorite contributor to the

The late Dr. Hermann Becker, chief burgomaster of Cologne, will be remembered as one of those who-because of their attitude in 1848-49—were tried in the "Socialist process" and imprisoned in a fortress for several years for high treason.

The glories of Twickenham says Life (London have for a season departed. Orleans House is "to be let or sold," and the even more historic York House is to be let pending Mr. Grant Duff's return to Eugland York House, a fine red brick Jacobian building. nearly opposite her Pie Island, was the birthplace Queens Mary II. and Anne. It belonged to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who presented it to his reyal son-in uance of these storm cruises may satisfy the public that the suspicions entertained in some in the British Empire. But this is a the Strawberry Hill garden parties were at a later day. He was succeeded by Mrs. Damer, the "sculpturess, upon whom Horace Walpole estatled "Choppen Straupon whom Horace Walpole estatled "Choppen Straupon Was the Comte de Para upon whom Horace Walpole cutailed "Choppen Straw Irail." A more recent owner was the Conte de Paris, who left it to return to Franco in 1871. Oricans House was successively the residence of Louis Philippe, the Duc of Aounale and Don Caros. For the last eight or mine years it has formed the suburban quarters of the Oricans Club. There are not so many royal exises how as there were lifteen years ago, and the place may not unlikely become the property of some "nere ordinary person," but King Milan might do worse than keep an eye upon it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A case made of wood that grow above the grave of Stonewalt" Jackson was on Tuesday presented to Governor Firzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

A bundle of the latest issues of The Alaskan has just A bundle of the latest issues of The Alaskan has just but in an appearance. One of the copies relates how the covering took a inree-mile walk without an overcoat on the Star of December, and it intimates that the weather would not have aboved him to do that in Mienigan. The Alaskan has probably not heard of the boys who were arrested on Carisianas Day for bathing in the river without having the proper suits on. The Governor, it seems, also witnessed barriosted Indian toys playing shinny at Sitka. The Governor bought them a football and the paper drops into peetry and remarks: such a howling, such a hooting, ka, ke, k, kaw.

The Territory of Alaska never knowed or neered or saw.—[Detroit Free Press.

These religious editors have their "amenities of journalism" as well as other people. Our neighbors The Independent and The Christian Union are engaged in a little controversy over the question which has the greater number of cable specials. Last week The Indecendent rather broadly intimated that its contemporary ever had any cable specials in its life. This week The Christian Union hits back in this way : "We vesture the statement that we have paid the telegraph company for cable messages more money than The Independent has ever paid to it." Barring a few adjectives of a personal character, this is quite like unregenerate secular tournalism.

Sweet man, so cool, so calm, so bright, Owner of earth and sky ! I fear it's going to freeze to-night— It's in your eye.

That glitter, that enchalping gleam, Bespeaks your own sweet trust, And pipos for water, gas and steam I know will bust. Great man ! Some fourteen days ago

My sink pipe sprang aleak; You came and looked and found it so,— And in a week You sent two men to look again,-

They came and saw and went, And came again, and stopped, and then They stopped the vent. Your blil therefore, great man, is here, By special post it came. And I resign whate'er was mine To pay the samo. How could the world move on its way

Of your great grasp bereft !
We know, however cold the day,
You're never left. —[American Angler. There is a vague rumor that a Western editor has an-

nounced that hereafter he will aecline all jokes about divorce. This will take the bread out of the mouths of a great many humorists, but we suspect that the readers of the paper will rejoice with an exceeding great joy. The Bell made a small advertising contract the other

The Bell made a small advertising contract the other day. The advertisement was to go in thrittee times, top column, next to poetry, following and preceding pure marriage notices, paper sent regularly during life of contract, electrotype used, faitures to insert made up, editional mention, electro undertaid, 3 mo., if, e. o. w. d., & w. p. d. q., etc. No pay if these conditions were not lived up to. They now write us and say that "if you prefer it ocash we will send you the amount in Godfrey's antisuction rubber composition." Godfrey's antisuction rubber composition? Godfrey's antisuction rubber composition? Godfrey's antisuction rubber composition? Gall' fellow mortals, gall'—[Estelline (Dak.) Bell.

There is a girl in Washington who ought to be sent to ongress to give the statesmen points in economy. soon as presents began to reach her on Christmas Eve she did them up in mice new wrapping paper and sent them out again to her admirers, taking care that in-timate friends should not get each other's gifts.

Trust a woman's memory on all matters of dress. The two met on these morning walk.

"Why, good-morning, Cicely, dear. Isn't it lovely?"

"Yes, indeed. It is Aunt Jane's Christmas present to me."
"Oh, I was speaking of the weather and not of your 'now' scalskin. That is the one your aunt Jane has

worn two winters. I saw her with a much longer and just now."—[Hartford Post. The Sod House is the name of a paper published at Cim-erron, Kan., and Chicago has a new paper called The Hea It would be just like some mean rival to start a paper called The Pen, and then brag that The Pen is mighting

than The Hog. And then it would be just like them both to consolidate under the name of The Hog-Pen. PERTINENT QUESTIONS. If a body meet a couple Crossing o'er the street, Need that couple cover all the Flagstones with their feet?

Do they show the best of breeding And the bluest blood, When they crowd that lonely body Off into the mud? If a couple meet a body, Would it mar their style, Should they take a single crossing. Going Indian file ! -[Columbus Dispatch.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

THE THOMAS POPULAR CONCERTS. Mr. Thomas has given the public several Mr. Thomas has given the public several pieces of new music at his two Popular Concerts this week. The most important of them were a suite for string orchestra entitled "Aus Holberg's Zeit," by Grieg, played at the tenth evening concert on Tuesday evening, and an orchestral transcription of Jenseg's Wedding Music, which is reasonably familiar to panotorte players in its original form as a piece for four hands. The transcription was the work of Rheinhold Becker, and added new musical inverset to a companyate. Becker, and added now musical interest to a composition Becker, and added now make that has long been popular. The suite by Grieg is a piala set of pieces in the olden style composed of a prelude, sarabrande, gavotte (with the usual musette), an air anda rigaudon, to which the composer gave a poetical title, the meaning of which is plain only to students of literary the meaning of which is plant only to state its of meraly history. Holberg was the creator of the modern Danish and Swedish literature, and lived and worked during the first half of last century, when the suite was the most popular as it was the most artistic form of instrumental composition. Grieg's suite is a clover illustration of the composer's master; of the old style of writing and is free from the questionable efforts which some young musicians have made to infuse a new spirit into the old forms-to put new wine into old bottles.

The most popular music of the evening however, proved to be the concert arrangement of a scene from Wagner's Götterdämmerung (Steafried's Rhine Joursey) and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rinapsody. Mr. Watney sang Beethoven's "In questa tomba" and Handel's "O raddier than the cherry" as he often has sung them here heretofore.

At yesterday's matinee Madame Caroline Zeias sang an air from Mozart' "Clemenza de Tito" and "O Pretres de Bual "from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." She did not make good the loss caused by the absence of Miss Juch, who had first been annunced for the concert. Mr. Schremers added to the varied interest of the concert by a masterly performance of Weber's Lomanza and Polacea for clarinet solo. proved to be the concert arrangement of a scene from

MISS ANDERSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

Miss Mary Anderson appeared in Philadelphia Monday evening at the Chestnut Street Opera House, acting Galatea and Clarics. She was warmly welcomed by an audience that crowded every part of the theatre, and she gave a performance that was marked by more than even her usual depth of feeling and grace of execution. The week will be devoted to these two characters and to Rosatind and Pauline. Next week "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented.

LAWRENCE BARRETT IN BROOKLYN. Lawrence Barrett appeared in Brooklyn Monday night at the Park Theatre in the character of Riche-licu. The return of this distinguished actor was greeted with plandits of sincers welcome. Mr. Barrett's impersonation of Richelieu, often seen and described and well known to this public, is remarkable for its picturesque variety of those salient mental and physical attributes which constitute character; for its fervid eloquence; and for a certain rich depth of ecclosiastical co Barrett aroused genuine enthusiasm by his delivery of the Cardinal's impressive and passionate threat of ex-communication. His thearinal company has been strengthened by the accession of Mr. Charles Wa.cot, an experiencedand versatile actor. Miss Minna Gaic, who is destined to win layor the oftener she is seen, appeared as Julie de Moriemer. Mr. Barrett will remain one week at the Brookin Park Theatre, and he will be seen in a round of favorite characters.

MR. GAYLER'S "BOHEMIAN." Mr. Gayler's new play of "The Bohemian"

was presented Monday night in Brooklyn, at the Criterion Theatre, with Mr. John L. Burielch in the central character. This part is named Cherubeni. The plece opens with a mountain scene in Savoy, where this gailant and pictorial person is presented as a smurgier. The scene then shifts to Paris, where Cherubini appears as an artist, who is in love with a titled lady, and who is working amid humble circumstances, to win a distinguis o i pod tion. The play develops a pretty and pleasing story, and it cuiminates in a duel, wherein, as in everything else, the Bohemian is successful. This play is written in cise, the Bohemian is successful. This play is written in a quiet and reduced style, and its strength consists in the portraitors of human nature rather than in the display of the atrical action. In spirit and in detail it is one of the best of Mr. Gayler's many works. Among the characters are Sir Charles Granville, a rival to Cherubini; the Baron con Humand; Stella, a Savoy maden; the Countess Orsini; Jorent Winkelman; and Lady Hester, Mr. Burisigh cureted the Bohemian, and pleases his audience by sincerity of feeling, manly demension and grace of execution. "The Bohemian" will be acted throughout the week.

Between two and three thousand people of Brooklyn filled the Academy of Music in that city with hearty mirth on Wednesday evening, the chief provoca tive being the burlesque "Mikado" songs and scenes in terpolated into a performance of "Valikens and His Dinah." The entertainment was given by the Gilbert Dramaile Association, and the characters in the well-known play were assumed by Messrs. J. J. Darling, W. C. Kimball, R. B. Cantrell and Bertle Cecil. The Mikado Kimball, R. B. Cantrell and Bertle Cecil. The Mikodo selections used comprised half a dozon of the favorita airs, with words especially adapted to local interests, the announcement that the "rapid transit obstruction ists" were on Ko Ko's "little list" especially evolute rapturous demonstrations of approval. The play-bell was a double one, inclinding also the councily "Snawball," which was rendered with smoothness and intelligent spirit by Misses Pauline Wilharl, May Herbert and Hartte F. Nefflen and Messrs. H. J. Stokum, J. W. Noble, C. H. Canfloid and Theo. Baldwin.

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your issue of the 5th inst. you quote

as follows from the The Elmira Asterlier:
Neal Dow has been "giving himself deal away." For years he has been "giving himself deal away." For years he has been trotting about the country declaring that Malno was a model temperance State, that the liquor laws worked to perfection and all that sort of thing. Well, after years of such talk, he now comes forward, according to The Albany Express, and says that Fangor, Me., "is the drunkennest city of the Continent." There are almost as many misstatements as lines in that paragraph. It is wonderful how greedily such things relating to Prohibition are caught up by the pre-

and scattered over the country. It was the Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, who said in a sermore of adden, of Columbus, Onlo, who said in a sermon at Fhiladelphia last spring: "Bangor is the most
drunken town in two hemispheres." I quoted it and
asked Mr. Gladden how he knew that to be a fact, fa
Bangor the law is not executed. The political boses
there consent that the grog shops may rm, if the proprietors will vote the right ticket.

Pordand, Me., Jan. 6, 1885.

INTERESTING FIGURES—BUT TOO LOW A PERCENTAGE.

From The New York Sun.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: To decide a controversy, will you please say which of your neighbors, interest of the Tribune has the larger circulation!

THE TRIBUNE. According to estimates based on the best information obtainable. The Tringen's observed is now about lifty per cent larger than The Times's. The relative position of the two journals in that respect has been reversed within the past two years. The Tringen has galued at the expense of The Times, which possibly now prints a daily edition of 32,000 or 33,000 copies.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

From The Bangor Waig and Cobries.

The New-York Evening Post has a long editorial en "Newspaper Lying." The subject is one that The Post is well qualified to discuss, having had the benefit of considerable practice in that direction.

CALLED BACK; BUT NOT BY HUGH CONWAY.

A Galena man, supposes to be dead, was called back to life by hypodermic injections of brandy. The plan will now be tried in Kentucky. It is believed there are some Kentuckians who would come back from the gate of the New Jerusalem for brandy. IT TOES THE MARK SQUARELY.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is the best newspaper in the United States. There are lots of good daily papers in the country, but none of them toe the mark as squarely as THE TRIBUNE. It avoids all sensuitons and herrible wood-cuts and gives its readers news, straightforward, reit able information. We do not wonder that it a splendid success.

As time goes on, the more electry does it appear that thing that keeps Dakota out of Statehood is her Reublican majority. SOLUTION OF A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

There is a heavy excess of fearmine applicants for Civil Service examination. Possibly the Civil Service may yet answer the problem, "What is to be done with the girl babies !"

A RICHLY EARNED TRIBUTE.

In mildly differing from the Ucica Hera'd.

In mildly differing from the President about the pressent being the greatest lying era in the history of newspapers. The New 10rk Post says: "The lying in the late canvass was, of course, tremendous, owing to the character of the Republican candidate." The confession is only less noteworthy than the apology for it. The enaracter of the Republican candidate was so solidly prosf